

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
5 December 2002 (05.12.2002)

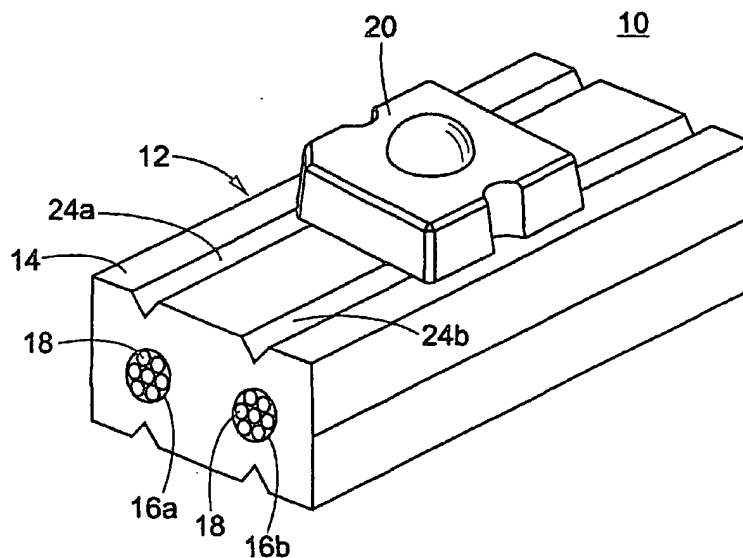
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/097770 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: G09F L. [US/US]; 4930 Corkwood Drive, North Royalton, OH 44133 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/16749
- (22) International Filing Date: 24 May 2002 (24.05.2002)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 09/866,581 25 May 2001 (25.05.2001) US
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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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(54) Title: ILLUMINATED SIGNAGE EMPLOYING LIGHT EMITTING DIODES



(57) Abstract: An illuminated sign (88) includes a flexible electrical power cord (100) including first and second parallel conductors (112, 114) surroundingly contained within an insulating sheath defining a constant separation distance between the parallel conductors (112, 114). A plurality of light emitting diode (LED) devices (102) are affixed to the cord (100). Each LED device (102) includes an LED (104) having a positive lead (130p) electrically communicating with the first parallel conductor (112) and a negative lead (130n) electrically communicating with the second parallel conductor (114). A stencil (92) defines a selected shape, and the electrical cord (100) is arranged on the stencil (92). Power conditioning electronics (210, 220) disposed away from the stencil (92) electrically communicate with the first and second parallel conductors (112, 114) of the electrical power cord (100). The power conditioning electronics (210, 220) power the LED devices (102) via the parallel conductors (112, 114).



WO 02/097770 A2



Published:

- without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

ILLUMINATED SIGNAGE EMPLOYING LIGHT EMITTING DIODES

This application claims priority from U.S. Non-provisional Patent Application Serial No. 09/866,581 filed on May 25, 2001.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Channel letters are known to those skilled in the art of making commercial signs as the most attractive and expensive form of sign lettering. Briefly, channel letters usually include a plastic or metal backing having the shape of the letter to be formed. Metal channel siding, frequently formed of aluminum with a painted or otherwise finished interior and exterior surface, is attached to and sealed to the letter backing, giving depth to the letter to be formed. Electrical lighting fixtures, such as neon tubing and mounting brackets, are attached to the letter backing. Typically, a colored, translucent plastic letter face is attached to the front edge portion of the channel side material.

As discussed above, neon lighting is typically incorporated into channel lettering systems. Neon systems are very fragile and, therefore, tend to fail and/or break during manufacture, shipping or installation. Also, such lighting systems use high voltage (e.g., between about 4,000 and about 15,000 volts) electricity to excite the neon gas within the tubing. High voltage applications have been associated with deaths by electrocution and building damage due to fire. Semiconductor lighting (e.g., light emitting diodes), that overcomes most of these drawbacks, has been used for channel lettering.

One such conventional channel lettering device attaches a light emitting diode ("LED") system to a back of a channel letter such that the LED system emits light toward a translucent face at a front of the device. The LEDs are spaced at regular intervals (e.g., 2 inches) and are pressed into a socket. The socket is designed for a press-fit of a modified Super Flux (Piranha) package. The lead frames of the Piranha are bent 90 degrees to fit into the socket. The connection for the LED is similar to insulation displacement ("IDC"). The socket also has two IDC places for a red and black wire. This system puts all of the LEDs in parallel. Furthermore, the two part power supply (Initial (120VAC to 24VDC) and the Secondary (24VDC to ~2.3VDC)) have two basic wiring connections. The secondary has a sense circuit, which has one LED attached for determining the voltage applied to the rest of the LEDs that are attached to the second connection.

Another conventional channel lettering device attaches to a side of the channel letter and is pointed toward the backing. The diffuse surface of the channel letter walls provides a uniform appearance. Each module has a predetermined number of LEDs electrically connected in series. Furthermore, all of the modules are daisy chained together in a parallel circuit. The LEDs are mounted on an aluminum base for heat sinking purposes.

Another conventional channel lettering device uses a plurality of surface mounted LEDs with an integral connector system.

Although these conventional LED channel lettering systems overcome some of the drawbacks associated with neon systems, other shortcomings are evident. For example, the conventional LED channel lettering systems offer only limited flexibility. More specifically, the LEDs cannot be easily set into a desired shape involving significant curves or bends (e.g., wrapped around a pole or in a very small radius (<3 inches). Furthermore, the LEDs cannot be easily moved from one lighting application to another.

The present invention contemplates an improved apparatus and method that overcomes the above-mentioned limitations and others.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, an illuminated sign is disclosed. A flexible electrical power cord includes first and second parallel conductors surroundingly contained within an insulating sheath defining a constant separation distance between the parallel conductors. A plurality of light emitting diode (LED) devices are affixed to the cord. Each LED device includes an LED having a positive lead electrically communicating with the first parallel conductor and a negative lead electrically communicating with the second parallel conductor. A stencil defines a selected shape and onto which the electrical cord is arranged. Power conditioning electronics disposed away from the stencil electrically communicate with the first and second parallel conductors of the electrical power cord. The power conditioning electronics power the LED devices via the parallel conductors.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, an article of manufacture is disclosed for installing a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs) into a channel letter housing which has at least one light-transmissive surface. A substantially rigid structure is pre-formed or formable for arrangement in the channel letter housing. A flexible cable including at least two flexible parallel conductors is arranged to support an electrical potential difference between the parallel conductors. A plurality of LEDs electrically parallel-interconnected by communication of the anode and cathode of each LED with the at least two conductors of the flexible cable. A fastener secures at least a portion of the flexible cable onto the rigid structure. A power module receives power having first characteristics and converts the received power to a supply power having second characteristics which is communicated to the at least two conductors of the flexible cable to power the plurality of parallel-interconnected LEDs.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, a light emitting diode (LED) light engine is disclosed. An electrical cable includes at least two flexible electrical conductors. The electrical cable further includes a flexible, electrically insulating covering that surrounds the electrical conductors.

The conductors are arranged substantially parallel with a selected separation therebetween. An LED with a plurality of electrical leads separated by the selected separation electrically contacts the electrical conductors and mechanically pierces the insulating covering to mechanically secure the LED to the electrical cable.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, a light emitting diode (LED) light engine is disclosed. An electrical cable includes a positive flexible conductor connected with an associated positive source of electrical power, a negative flexible conductor connected with an associated negative source of electrical power, and an electrically insulating covering surrounding and electrically insulating the positive and negative conductors and holding the conductors separate at a selected separation distance. An LED includes positive and negative leads. A connector mechanically secures to the flexible insulating covering. The connector includes positive and negative prongs that pierce the insulating covering and electrically contact the positive and negative conductors, respectively. The connector further has the LED mounted thereon with the positive and negative leads of the LED electrically contacting the positive and negative prongs, respectively.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention, a method of manufacturing an LED light engine is provided. A plurality of conductive elements are insulated to form a flexible electrically insulating conductor. An LED is mechanically secured to the insulated conductive elements. Simultaneously with the mechanical securing, a plurality of leads of the LED are electrically contacted to respective ones of the conductive elements.

In accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention, a flexible lighting device is disclosed. A flexible cable includes an electrically insulating sheath which contains positive and negative conductors electrically isolated from one another. The sheath provides a spacing between the positive and negative conductors. A plurality of light emitting diode (LED) devices are spaced apart from one another on the cable. Each of the LED devices has an LED including positive and negative leads mounted on a connector which

mechanically secures the LED device to a portion of the flexible cable and electrically connects the positive and negative LED leads to the positive and negative conductors through positive and negative conductive piercing members which pierce the sheath to make electrical contact with the respective conductors.

5 In accordance with still yet another embodiment of the present invention, a light emitting diode (LED) lighting apparatus is disclosed. A flexible electrical cable includes an anode wire and a cathode wire arranged in an electrically isolating sheath. A plurality of LED devices are spaced apart along the cable and mechanically and electrically connect therewith. Each LED device
10 includes an LED having at least one anode lead and at least one cathode lead. Each LED device further includes a connector with an LED socket that receives the anode and cathode leads. The LED socket mechanically retains the LED. The connector further includes a first electrically conductive path between the anode lead and the anode wire, and a second electrically conductive path
15 between the cathode lead and the cathode wire. The first and second conductive paths displace portions of the cable sheath.

One advantage of the present invention resides in providing a channel lettering having a reduced number of parts compared with past systems.

20 Another advantage of the present invention resides in the use of parallel interconnection of the LEDs which reduces the likelihood that a failed LED will adversely affect performance of other LEDs on the same electrical circuit.

Another advantage of the present invention resides in the locating of the conditioning electronics away from the channel lettering, e.g. in a secure and weatherproofed interior location.

25 Another advantage of the present invention is the avoidance of soldering connections in the flexible LED light engine.

Yet another advantage of the present invention is that it allows for coupling in the electrical power anywhere along the flexible LED light engine.

30 Still yet another advantage of the present invention resides in its modular nature which allows part or all of a channel lettering to be constructed on-site in a customized manner.

Numerous advantages and benefits of the present invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon reading and understanding the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 The invention may take form in various components and arrangements of components, and in various steps and arrangements of steps. The drawings are only for purposes of illustrating a preferred embodiment and are not to be construed as limiting the invention.

FIGURE 1 illustrates an LED light engine according to a first
10 embodiment of the present invention.

FIGURE 2 illustrates a perspective view of the LED shown in FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 3 illustrates an exploded view of an LED connector within a light engine according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

15 FIGURE 4 illustrates a cross-sectional view of the connector of the second embodiment.

FIGURE 5 illustrates a splice connector according to the present invention.

FIGURE 6 illustrates an exploded view of the splice connector
20 shown in FIGURE 5.

FIGURE 7 illustrates the light engine and the splice connector of the present invention used within a channel lettering system.

FIGURE 8 illustrates an exploded perspective view of a suitable embodiment of a channel lettering system incorporating an intermediate stencil.

25 FIGURE 9 illustrates a perspective view of a portion of the LED light engine of FIGURE 8 and its mounting to a portion of the stencil.

FIGURE 10 illustrates an enlarged perspective view of one LED device of FIGURE 9 including a snap-on connector.

FIGURE 11 illustrates an exploded perspective view of the LED device of FIGURE 10.

FIGURE 12 illustrates the insulation-piercing members of the connector of FIGURES 10 and 11, and their interconnection with the LED leads
5 inside the connector (connector body not shown in FIGURE 12).

FIGURE 13 illustrates the connecting of the insulation-piercing members with the conductors of the flexible electrical cable.

FIGURE 14 illustrates an exploded view of the snap-on splice connector of FIGURE 9.

10 FIGURE 15 illustrates a perspective view of an uncut stencil which is suitable for forming the shaped stencil of FIGURE 8.

FIGURE 16 illustrates a channel lettering with a suitable arrangement of independently adjustable power supply outputs.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 With reference to FIGURE 1, a light emitting diode (LED) light engine 10 includes a flexible electrical conductor 12 surrounded by a flexible, electrically insulating covering 14. More specifically, the conductor 12 includes a plurality of substantially parallel conductive elements 16, each of which is electrically insulated by the insulating covering 14. In the preferred embodiment,
20 the insulating covering 14 includes rubber, PVC, silicone, and/or EPDM. However, other material are also contemplated.

Preferably, the conductor 12 includes two conductive elements 16a, 16b. Furthermore, each of the conductive elements 16a, 16b is preferably sized to be about 14 gauge. Additionally, each of the conductive elements 16a, 16b is
25 preferably stranded and includes a plurality of strands 18 (e.g., seven strands).

The LED light engine 10 also includes an LED 20, which electrically contacts the conductive elements 16 and is mechanically secured to the insulating covering 14. More specifically, with reference to FIGURE 2, the LED 20 includes a plurality of electrical leads 22 (e.g., one pair or two pairs of the leads 22).

Although only one pair of the leads **22a, 22b** is necessary, additional pairs of the leads **22c, 22d** offer added stability to the LED **20** mounted on the conductor. Also, additional pairs of the leads **22** provide means for dissipating heat, thereby permitting more current to be used for powering the LED **20**. Each of the pairs of
5 leads **22** includes a first lead **22a, 22d**, which connects, for example, to a negative electrical power source and a second lead **22b, 22c**, which connects, for example, to a positive electrical power source. The LED **20** typically a two-terminal device having an anode and a cathode. In a suitable embodiment, the first lead **22a, 22d** corresponds to the anode of the LED **20** and directly electrically connects to the
10 conductive element **16a**, and the second lead **22b, 22c** corresponds to the cathode of the LED **20** and directly electrically connects to conductive element **16b**.

With reference to FIGURES 1 and 2, the LED **20** is mechanically and electrically secured to the conductor **12** by passing the leads **22** through the
15 insulating covering **14** via an insulation displacement technique. Furthermore, after passing through the insulating covering **14**, the leads **22** contact the respective conductive elements **16**. Preferably, the leads **22** include tips that are wedge-shaped needles. The wedge-shaped needle tips of the leads **22** pass between the strands **18** of the respective conductive elements **16a, 16b** to form
20 electrical contacts between the leads **22** and the conductive elements **16**.

Preferably, the LED **20** is secured to the conductor **12** when the conductor **12** is positioned flat (i.e., when the conductive elements **16a, 16b** run in a common substantially horizontal plane which is above a horizontal surface).

Optionally, the conductor **12** includes two dips (grooves) **24a, 24b** in
25 the insulating covering **14**. The dips **24a, 24b** are positioned substantially above the respective conductive elements **16a, 16b**, respectively. Before the LED **20** is secured to the conductor **12**, the leads **22** are placed in the dips **24a, 24b** and, therefore, aligned over the conductive elements **16a, 16b**, respectively. Then, after being aligned in the dips **24**, the leads **22** are passed through the insulating
30 covering **14** and inserted into the conductive elements **16**.

With reference to FIGURES 3 and 4, an alternate embodiment which includes a light engine 40 that secures an LED 50 to a conductor 52 via a connector 54 is illustrated. The connector 54 includes first and second sections 54a, 54b. The LED 50 is secured within the first section 54a before both of the sections 54a, 54b are secured (e.g., snapped or clamped) together. As in the first embodiment, the conductor 52 is flexible and includes a plurality of conductive elements 56a, 56b (e.g., two conductive elements) and an insulative covering electrically isolating each of the conductive elements 56a, 56b. Furthermore, the conductive elements 56a, 56b are optionally stranded and include, for example, seven strands 58.

Optionally, a hole 60 is formed in one of the sections 54b through which a means for securing (e.g., a fastener such as a screw, nail, bolt, etc.) is inserted for securing the connector 54 to a wall or other support means. For example, the connector 54 may be secured to a wall of a channel lettering housing (see FIGURE 7).

The connector section 54b includes a plurality of electrical contacts 62 that, once the sections 54a, 54b are snapped together, electrically contact the LED 50. As is discussed below, the contacts 62, along with the sections 54a, 54b, are used for mechanically securing the connector 54 to the conductor 52. A plurality of pairs of the contacts 62 electrically communicate with each other. More specifically, the contacts 62a, 62c electrically communicate with each other while the contacts 62b, 62d electrically communicate with each other. In a suitable embodiment, the electrical communication is a direct electrical contacting, i.e. the contacts 62a, 62c are electrically continuous and the contacts 62b, 62d are electrically continuous.

One set of the contacts 62a, 62c, for example, is electrically connected to a positive source of electrical power while the other set of the contacts 62b, 62d, for example, is electrically connected to a negative source of the electrical power. In this manner, the anode of the LED 50 is in direct electrical contact with the positive source while the cathode of the LED 50 is in direct electrical contact with the negative source of electrical power. The set of contacts

62a, 62c is electrically isolated from the set of contacts **62b, 62d**. Furthermore, the electrical contacts **62** are V-shaped and sized to accept conductive elements **56a, 56b** within the respective V-shaped spaces. More specifically, the tips of the V-shaped electrical contacts **62** are sharp and formed for displacing (piercing) the insulative coverings around the conductive elements **56a, 56b**.

Although only two of the contacts **62a, 62b** (or, alternatively, **62c, 62d**) is necessary, the connector **54** preferably includes two pairs of the contacts **62** to offer added stability to the mechanical connection between the connector **54** and the conductor **52**.

After displacing the insulative coverings, the conductive elements **56a, 56b** are passed into the V-shaped spaces of the electrical contacts **62**. As the conductive elements **56a, 56b** are passed into the V-shaped spaces, the strands within the conductive elements **56** are wedged into the vertex of the "V." In this manner, a secure electrical contact is made between the conductive elements **56** and the respective electrical contacts **62**. Furthermore, the strands are squeezed such that a shape of the conductor changes, for example, from round to oval. Also, as the strands are squeezed, spaces between the strands is reduced such that an overall size (e.g., diameter or circumference) of the respective conductive element **56a, 56b** is reduced, for example, to a size of an "un-squeezed" three strand connector.

Preferably, the connector **54** is secured to the conductor **52** when the conductor **52** is positioned on-edge (i.e., when the conductive elements **56a, 56b** run in substantially parallel horizontal planes above a substantially horizontal surface).

It is to be understood that although the embodiments have been described with reference to a single LED **20** (FIGURE 1) and a single LED connector **54** (FIGURE 3) on the conductors **12, 52**, respectively, a plurality of LEDs **20** (FIGURE 1) and LED connectors **54** (FIGURE 3) on the conductors **12, 52**, respectively, are contemplated so that the light engines **10, 40** form respective LED strips. Furthermore, the LEDs **20** (FIGURE 1) and LED connectors **54** (FIGURE 3) on the conductors **12, 52** of the respective LED light strips **10, 40** are

preferably spaced about two inches apart from each other. However, other spacings between the LEDs 20 and the LED connectors 54 are also contemplated.

Furthermore, if a plurality of the LEDs 20 are secured to the conductor 12 (FIGURE 1), which is oriented in a flat position, the conductor 12 is flexible in a first direction. However, if a plurality of the connectors 54 are secured to the conductor 52 (FIGURE 3), which is oriented in an on-edge position, the conductor 52 is flexible in a second direction.

With reference to FIGURES 5 and 6, a splice connector 70 mechanically and electrically connects a plurality of flexible conductors (e.g., two conductors) 72, 74 together. Like the connector 54 (see FIGURE 3), the splice connector 70 includes a plurality of portions (e.g., two portions) 70a, 70b. Preferably, the portions 70a, 70b are slidably interconnected to each other. Furthermore, the portions 70a, 70b slide between two positions (e.g., an open position and a closed position). In the closed position, the portions 70a, 70b are secured together via locking tabs 71, which engage mating tabs 73. Although only one locking tab 71 and one mating tab 73 is shown in FIGURE 6, it is to be understood that additional locking and mating tabs are also contemplated. Furthermore, like the conductor 52 and the connector 54 of FIGURE 3, the splice connector 70 of FIGURES 5 and 6 is preferably secured to the conductors 72 (shown), 74 (not shown) when the conductors 72, 74 are oriented in an on-edge position. Also, the splice connector 70 includes a plurality of electrical contacts 76 (e.g., two electrical contacts), which are preferably V-shaped and function in a similar manner to the contacts 62 shown in FIGURE 4. In the closed position, the locking tabs 71 are secured by the mating tabs 73 such that the conductors 72, 74 are secured within the V-shaped contacts 76.

The conductors 72, 74 are aligned parallel and on-edge with respect to one another. Then, the splice connector 70 is secured around both of the conductors 72, 74. In this manner, respective first conductive elements 72a, 74a are mechanically and electrically secured to one another; similarly, respective

second conductive elements **72b**, **74b** are mechanically and electrically secured to one another.

With respect to FIGURE 7, a channel lettering system **80** includes LEDs **82** mechanically and electrically connected to flexible conductors **84** according to the present invention. It is to be understood that the LEDs **82** are either directly connected to the conductors **84** (as shown in FIGURE 1) or connected to the conductors **84** via connectors **54** (as shown in FIGURE 3). Furthermore, the splice connector **70** is shown mechanically and electrically connecting the conductor **84** to an additional conductor **86**.

With reference to FIGURES 8-16, yet another suitable embodiment of an illuminated sign or channel lettering **88** is described. As shown in FIGURE 8, a flexible light engine **90** is mounted on a stencil **92** which defines a selected shape, e.g. the capital letter "E", which conforms with a housing **94** also conforming to the letter "E" and including at least a translucent surface **96** arranged to pass light generated by the curvilinear LED light source **90**. The stencil **92** is shaped for arrangement in the housing **94**.

With continuing reference to FIGURE 8 and with further reference to FIGURE 9, the flexible light engine **90** includes an insulated flexible electrical cord **100** on which a plurality of LED devices **102** are disposed in a spaced apart manner. Each LED device **102** includes an LED **104** with a lead frame which is affixed in a first region **106** of a connector **108**. The connector **108** also includes a second region **110** that clamps onto the cord **100**. The second region **110** includes a snap-type connector similar to that previously described with reference to FIGURES 3 and 4, and similarly serves to connect the LED **104** with parallel electrical conductors **112**, **114** of the cord **100**. As shown in FIGURE 9, the conductors **112**, **114** are maintained at an essentially constant separation by an insulating sheath **115** of the cord **100**, and so the clamping connectors **108** can be placed anywhere along the cord **100**.

Because the LED devices **102** are spaced apart along the flexible electrical cable **100**, for example at two-inch spacings, the intervening cable portions between the LED devices **102** can bend to define a channel letter shape

or other selected pattern, such as the letter "E" formed by the light engine 90 in FIGURE 8. In the embodiment of FIGURES 8-16, it will be appreciated that the two parallel electrical conductors 112, 114 within the insulating sheath 115 of the cord 100 define a spatially localized cable plane containing the two conductors 112, 114. The cable 100 is bendable in a direction out of the local cable plane, whose orientation varies with the bending of the cable 100, but is relatively inflexible in the local cable plane, since bending within the local cable plane produces compressive and tensile forces along the axes of the conductors 112, 114. Hence, the cable 100 is bendable in the plane of the stencil 92 to form the light engine 90 into a pattern on the stencil 92. Note that the plane of the stencil 92 is everywhere perpendicular to the local cable plane as the cable is bent to conform with a selected lettering. It will also be recognized that the LED devices 102 are oriented such that illumination produced by the LEDs 104 is substantially directed parallel to the local cable plane, i.e. perpendicular to the plane of the stencil 92, so that the LED devices 102 produce illumination directed away from the stencil 92.

The second region 110 advantageously employs a mechanical connection which also effectuates the electrical connections of the LED 104 to the conductors 112, 114 in a manner similar to that described previously, e.g. using electrical leads 62 (see FIGURES 3 and 4) that penetrate the electrical insulation 115 of the cord 100 during the mechanical snap connection. Optionally, the second region 110 supports detachable attachment, such as an un-snapping removal of the connector 108 from the cord 100. Although such detachment can leave small openings where the insulation 115 has been displaced, the potential difference applied across the LED devices 102 in the parallel interconnection is typically low, such as a few volts corresponding to typical optimal forward voltages for commercial LEDs, and so significant safety hazards are not presented by the degraded insulation.

With continuing reference to FIGURES 9 and 10, each connector 108 additionally includes a third region 116 adapted to cooperate with a fastener 118 for securing the connector 108 to the stencil 92. In the illustrated

embodiment, the third region 116 includes a slot 120 that receives the fastener 118, which in the illustrated embodiment is an exemplary threaded screw. The fastener 118 shaft passes through the slot 120 and threads into one of a plurality of openings 122 arranged in the stencil 92.

5 With particular reference to FIGURE 9, the cable 100 includes two lengths of cable 100₁, 100₂ that are spliced together using a snap-on splice connector 124, which is described later in greater detail with reference to FIGURE 14. The splice connector electrically connects the conductors 112 of the two cables 100₁, 100₂ to form one continuous conductor, and also electrically
10 connects the conductors 114 of the two cables 100₁, 100₂ to form another continuous conductor. The combined conductors 112, 114 are electrically isolated from one another by the insulating coating or sheath 115. Additionally, FIGURE 9 shows a power connector 126 which connects with the cord 100 using the same type of snap-on clamp as is employed by the second region 110 of the connector
15 108. The exemplary power connector 126 includes receptacles 128 adapted to connect with prongs of a power cable connector (not shown). Although the power connector 126 is shown connected near an end of the curvilinear LED light source 90, it will be appreciated that due to the parallel electrical configuration of the source 90 the power connector 126 can instead be arranged essentially anywhere
20 along the source 90, including between LED devices 102. Indeed, the choice of where to clamp the power connector 122 onto the curvilinear LED light source 90 is preferably determined by the geometry of the illuminated sign 88 and by the location of the driving power source (see FIGURE 16). Optionally, the power connector can be integrated into a splice connector or into an LED connector.

25 With particular reference to FIGURES 11 and 12, assembly of an exemplary LED device 102 is described. The LED 104 includes leads 130, specifically two positive leads 130_P electrically communicating with the positive terminal or anode of the LED 104, and two negative leads 130_N (one of which is blocked from view in FIGURES 11 and 12) electrically communicating with the
30 negative terminal or cathode of the LED 104. The LED 104 also preferably includes a light-transmissive encapsulant 132 encapsulating a semiconductor chip

or other electroluminescent element (not shown). The encapsulant **132** is optionally formed into a lens or other selected light-refractive shape. Furthermore, the encapsulant **132** optionally includes a phosphorescent material, a tinting, or the like that changes or adjusts the spectral output of the LED **104**. Those skilled
5 in the art will recognize that the LED **104** is substantially similar to commercially available LED packages, such as the P4 (piranha) LED package.

The first region **106** includes a socket that receives the LED **104** with the light-emitting surface (i.e., the surface with the encapsulant **132** disposed thereon) facing away from the connector **108** and the LED leads **130** inserting into
10 the socket. The connector **108** includes a first section **140** with the first region **106** that provides the LED mount or socket, and a second section **142** that connects with the first section **140** in a clamping or snapping fashion. The second region **110** including the clamp, mechanical snap connection, or the like is defined by the connection of the two sections **140**, **142** about a portion of the flexible electrical
15 cable **100**.

With continuing reference to FIGURES **11** and **12**, the first section **140** also includes positive and negative conductive insulation-piercing members or prongs **144_P**, **144_N** that are arranged in a substantially fixed manner in slots or openings (not shown) of the first section **140** of the connector **108**. Each prong
20 **144** is substantially planar and includes slots **146** that compressively receive the corresponding (positive or negative) LED leads **130** to effectuate electrical contact of the positive and negative terminals (anode and cathode) of the LED with the corresponding positive or negative prong **144_P**, **144_N**. The receiving of the LED leads **130** into the slots **146** is compressive and does not include a soldering step.
25 Hence, it is contemplated that the LED **104** is optionally detachable from the socket region **106** of the first section **140**, for example to facilitate replacement of a failed LED **104**.

Assembly of the first section **140** of the connector **108** includes inserting the prongs **144_P**, **144_N** into the first section **140**, and inserting the LED
30 **104** into the socket of the first region **106** so that the LED leads **130** compressively fit into the slots **146** of the prongs **144** to effectuate electrical

contact therewith. In a preferred embodiment, the first section **140** is a molded body of plastic or another electrically insulating material, the prongs **144** are formed from sheet metal or another substantially planar electrically conductive material, and the LED **104** is a pre-packaged LED of a type known to the art, e.g.
5 an electroluminescent semiconducting element arranged in a P4 (piranha) package with suitable epoxy or other encapsulant. It will be appreciated that a significant advantage of the connectorized LED device **102** is that assembly thereof involves no soldering steps.

With continuing reference to FIGURES **11** and **12**, and with further
10 reference to FIGURE **13**, each prong **144** includes a "V"-shaped or bifurcated end **148** that extends out of the first section **140** toward the second section **142** such that when the first and second sections **140**, **142** are clamped or snapped together with the cable **100** arranged therebetween the ends **148** of the prongs **144** puncture the cable insulation **115** and contact the conductors **112**, **114**. Each
15 bifurcated end **148** defines a gap **150** sized to receive the respective conductor **112**, **114** of the flexible electrical cable **100**. As best seen in FIGURE **13**, each conductor **112**, **114** is a multi-stranded conductor which compressively squeezes into the gap **150** of one of the prongs **144_P**, **144_N** when the two connector sections **140**, **142** are clamped or snapped about the cable **100**. The compression
20 preferably does not break or fracture the individual strands of the conductors **112**, **114**, but does ensure a reliable electrical contact between the prongs **144_P**, **144_N** and the respective conductors **112**, **114**.

It will be appreciated that the snapping connection of the first and second sections **140**, **142** about the cable **100** effectuates both a mechanical
25 connection of the LED device **102** to the cable **100** as well as a simultaneous electrical connection of the positive and negative (anode and cathode) terminals of the LED **104** via the prongs **144_P**, **144_N** to the conductors **112**, **114** that supply electrical power. The electrical connection does not include auxiliary electrical components, such as resistors or the like, and does not include soldering. Hence
30 the LED device **102** includes few component parts in the channel lettering which reduces the likelihood of device failure. However, it is also contemplated to

include resistive or other circuit elements in the connector 108 to perform selected power conditioning or other electrical operations.

Preferably, the conductors 112, 114, the prongs 144_P, 144_N, and the LED leads 130 are formed from substantially similar metals to reduce galvanic corrosion at the electrically contacting interfaces, or are coated with a conductive coating that reduces galvanic corrosion at the interfaces. In a suitable embodiment, the conductors 112, 114, the prongs 144_P, 144_N, and the LED leads 130 are each coated with a conductive coating of the same type, which ensures that galvanic corrosion at the contacting surfaces is minimized. Particularly in the case of high power LED devices 102, embodiments that employed contacting surfaces with mismatched compositions typically experienced significant detrimental galvanic corrosion at the contacting surfaces.

With reference to FIGURES 10 and 11, the first connector section 140 includes a clip 154 that cooperates with a recess or receiving region 156 of the second connector section 142 to snappingly secure the first and second sections 140, 142 together onto the cable 100, as shown in the secured position in FIGURE 10. Of course, other securing mechanisms can also be employed.

With reference to FIGURE 9 and with further reference to FIGURE 14, the splice connector 124 employs a similar simultaneous electrical/mechanical connection of the splice connector 124 to cables 100₁, 100₂ to splice the cables 100₁, 100₂ together. The splice connector 124 includes three sections 160, 162, 164, which are preferably formed of a molded plastic or other insulating material. The section 162 is a middle section that includes positive and negative double-ended insulation-piercing elements or prongs 166_P, 166_N that insert into slots 168_P, 168_N of the section 162 in a substantially rigid manner similar to the inserting of the prongs 144_P, 144_N into the section 140 of the connector 108 of the LED devices 102. The prongs 166_P, 166_N preferably include bifurcated ends 150 as with the prongs 144_P, 144_N of the LED devices 102, which are sized to squeeze the multi-stranded conductors 112, 114 without fracturing conductor strands.

With continuing reference to FIGURES 9 and 14, the sections 160, 162 of the splice connector 124 mechanically snap onto the flexible electrical cable 100₂. The snapping together causes the prong ends 150₁, 150₂ to pierce the insulation 115 and connect with the conductors 112, 114, respectively, of the cable 100₂. The snapping connection includes engagement of a clip 170 of the connector section 162 with a recess 172 of the connector section 160 to secure the sections 160, 162 about the cable 100₂. Similarly, the sections 162, 164 of the splice connector 124 mechanically snap onto the flexible electrical cable 100₁ with prong ends 150₃, 150₄ piercing the insulation 115 and connecting with the conductors 112, 114, respectively, of the cable 100₁. The snapping connection includes engagement of a clip 174 of the connector section 162 with a recess 176 of the connector section 164 to secure the sections 162, 164 about the cable 100₁. Hence, the prong 166_P provides electrical connection between the conductors 112 of the cables 100₁, 100₂, while the prong 166_N provides electrical connection between the conductors 114 of the cables 100₁, 100₂, to electrically connect the cables during the mechanical connecting of the cables 100₁, 100₂ by the splice connector 124.

With reference to FIGURES 8 and 9 and with further reference to FIGURE 15, construction of the exemplary illuminated sign 88 is advantageously modular and selectably divided between the manufacturer and the end user. In one suitable embodiment, the LEDs 104 are installed on the connectors 108 to form the LED devices 102, and the LED devices 102 are snapped onto the flexible cable 100 at the factory to form the manufactured flexible light engine 90. A stencil board 180 shown in FIGURE 15 includes pre-formed openings 122, and can be cut at the installation site to match the selected letter housing 94, e.g. the stencil board 130 is cut to form the exemplary "E"-shaped stencil 92. Suitable lengths of the flexible LED light source 90 are cut off and affixed on the shaped stencil 92 using the third regions 116 of the connectors 108 and fasteners 118 applied to selected pre-formed openings 122. Splices 124 are applied as appropriate, and the power connector 126 is snapped onto the cord 100 at a selected convenient point. Optionally, the pre-formed openings 122 are omitted,

and the fasteners 118 displace the stencil material to fasten thereto. For example, the displacing fasteners can be wood screws with sharp tips for engaging and penetrating the stencil material.

In a variation of the above installation process, the LEDs 104 are
5 installed on the connectors 108 at the factory, but the LED devices 102 are snapped onto the cable 100 at selected locations along the cable 100 at the installation site. This approach is more labor-intensive at the installation site, but provides maximum flexibility in the selection and spacing of the LED devices 102 along the cord 100. Such a modular system can allow the end-user to select the
10 colors of the LEDs 104 to create a custom multi-color flexible LED light source 90.

In yet another variation, the connector 108 is optionally omitted similarly to the previously-described embodiment of FIGURES 1 and 2, and the LED leads 130_P, 130_N directly affixed to the cord 100. Any of the above installation/assembly processes are particularly suitable for retro-fitting an existing
15 channel lettering. The shaped stencil 92 advantageously allows the light source 90 to be routed around or over obstructions or features such as cross-members within the existing channel letter.

With continuing reference to FIGURES 8-15, and with further reference to FIGURE 16, a channel lettering 200 that displays "TEXT" is shown.
20 The channel lettering portion "TE" is powered by a first power supply 210 which includes two power output lines 212, 214. The channel lettering portion "XT" is powered by a second power supply 220 which includes two power output lines 222, 224.

Each power supply 210, 220 is arranged away from the illuminated
25 channel lettering "TEXT", for example in the interior of an associated building, and includes conditioning electronics for converting building power (e.g., 120V a.c. in the United States, or 220V a.c. in Europe) to power suitable for driving the LED light sources of the channel lettering. Since a parallel electrical connection is used in the light engine 90, the output power is low voltage, corresponding to the
30 driving voltage of a single LED, and so a low voltage power supply can be employed. In a preferred embodiment, the power supplies 210, 220 are class II

power supplies which have output power limited to 5 amperes and 30 volts. Class II power supplies are relatively safe due to the low voltages and currents produced thereby, and the output lines **212, 214, 222, 224** are typically not required by electrical codes to be arranged in safety conduits.

5 Of course, each power supply can include a different number of power output lines, e.g. one, three, or more power output lines. Each power output line provides a selectable electrical output power, for example as monitored by the meters **226**. In a preferred embodiment, the power delivered to each power output line is individually controllable using a knob **228** or other control
10 input. This permits balancing the light intensity of the letters, e.g. of the letters "T", "E", "X", and "T", to obtain a uniformly lit sign "TEXT".

FIGURE 16 also schematically shows the use of a splice connector **230**, such as the splice connector **124** of FIGURE 14, to connect the upper and lower cable lengths **232, 234** of the "X" channel letter. Note that this splicing is
15 arranged in the middle of each of the two flexible electrical cable lengths **232, 234**. It will be appreciated that the splice connector can be connected substantially anywhere along the length of an electrical cable to provide great flexibility in cable arrangement.

The invention has been described with reference to the preferred
20 embodiments. Obviously, modifications and alterations will occur to others upon reading and understanding the preceding detailed description. It is intended that the invention be construed as including all such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents thereof.

25

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An illuminated sign comprising:

5 a flexible electrical power cord including first and second parallel conductors surroundingly contained within an insulating sheath defining a constant separation distance between the parallel conductors;

a plurality of light emitting diode (LED) devices affixed to the cord, each LED device including an LED having a positive lead electrically communicating with the first parallel conductor and a negative lead electrically communicating with the second parallel conductor;

10 a stencil defining a selected shape and onto which the electrical cord is arranged; and

power conditioning electronics disposed away from the stencil and electrically communicating with the first and second parallel conductors of the electrical power cord, the power conditioning electronics powering the LED
15 devices via the parallel conductors.

2. The illuminated sign as set forth in claim 1, further including:

a housing inside which the stencil, LED devices, and electrical power cord are arranged, the power conditioning electronics disposed outside of and away from the housing, the housing further defining the selected shape and including a
20 light transmissive region arranged to transmit light generated by the plurality of LED devices.

3. The illuminated sign as set forth in claim 1, wherein each LED device includes:

a connector including:

25 a first region onto which an LED is secured, and
a second region that mechanically connects with the electrical power cord, the second region including a positive prong that electrically contacts the positive LED lead and the first parallel

conductor, and a negative prong that electrically contacts the negative LED lead and the second parallel conductor.

4. The illuminated sign as set forth in claim 3, wherein each connector further includes:

5 a flange adapted for affixing the connector to the stencil.

5. The illuminated sign as set forth in claim 3, wherein the second region includes a fastener that mechanically secures onto the electrical power cord, the mechanical securing simultaneously electrically contacting the positive and negative prongs with the first and second conductors, respectively.

10 6. The illuminated sign as set forth in claim 1, wherein the flexible electrical power cord further includes:

a plurality of cords each including first and second parallel conductors surroundingly contained within a continuous insulating sheath defining a constant separation distance between the parallel conductors; and

15 at least one splice connector that mechanically joins the plurality of cords, the splice connector electrically connecting the first conductors of the plurality of cords, and electrically connecting the second conductors of the plurality of cords.

20 7. An article of manufacture for installing a plurality of light emitting diodes (LEDs) into a channel letter housing having at least one light-transmissive surface, the article of manufacture comprising:

a substantially rigid structure which is pre-formed or formable for arrangement in the channel letter housing;

a flexible cable including at least two flexible parallel conductors arranged to support an electrical potential difference therebetween;

25 a plurality of LEDs electrically parallel-interconnected by communication of the anode and cathode of each LED with the at least two conductors of the flexible cable;

a fastener that secures at least a portion of the flexible cable onto the rigid structure; and

a power module that receives power having first characteristics and converts the received power to a supply power having second characteristics which is communicated to the at least two conductors of the flexible cable to power the plurality of parallel-interconnected LEDs.

8. The article of manufacture as set forth in claim 7, further including:
a plurality of connectors corresponding to the plurality of LEDs, each connector retaining an LED and mechanically connecting with the cable, and each connector including a first conductive element that contacts the LED anode and one of the at least two conductors, each connector further including a second conductive element that contacts the LED cathode and another of the at least two conductors.

9. The article of manufacture as set forth in claim 8, wherein the fastener for securing at least a portion of the flexible cable onto the rigid structure includes:

a bracket arranged on each of the plurality of connectors for securing the connector to the rigid structure.

10. The article of manufacture as set forth in claim 8, wherein the connector further includes:

first and second connector sections that snap together about a portion of the flexible cable to secure the connector to the cable portion.

11. The article of manufacture as set forth in claim 10, wherein the connecting region includes:

ends of the first and second conductive elements that extend outward from the first connector section toward the second connector section, the ends

including insulation-piercing tips that displace an insulative coating of the flexible cable to contact the respective two cable conductors.

12. The article of manufacture as set forth in claim 11, wherein the insulation-piercing tips each include:

5 a bifurcated portion that receives the respective cable conductor.

13. A light emitting diode (LED) light engine, comprising:
an electrical cable including:

at least two flexible electrical conductors, and

10 a flexible, electrically insulating covering surrounding the
electrical conductors, the conductors arranged substantially parallel
with a selected separation therebetween; and

an LED with a plurality of electrical leads separated by the selected
separation which electrically contact the electrical conductors and mechanically
pierce the insulating covering to mechanically secure the LED to the electrical
15 cable.

14. The LED light engine as set forth in claim 13, wherein each of the
conductors includes a plurality of strands and is about 14 gauge.

15. The LED light engine as set forth in claim 13, wherein each of the
electrical leads is wedge-shaped.

20 16. The LED light engine as set forth in claim 13, wherein the flexible
covering includes a plurality of dips positioned for aligning the leads with the
flexible elements.

17. A light emitting diode (LED) light engine including:
an electrical cable including a positive flexible conductor connected with an
25 associated positive source of electrical power, a negative flexible conductor
connected with an associated negative source of electrical power, and an

electrically insulating covering surrounding and electrically insulating the positive and negative conductors and holding the conductors separate at a selected separation distance;

an LED including positive and negative leads; and

5 a connector mechanically secured to the flexible insulating covering, the connector including positive and negative prongs that pierce the insulating covering and electrically contact the positive and negative conductors, respectively, the connector further having the LED mounted thereon with the positive and negative leads of the LED electrically contacting the positive and
10 negative prongs, respectively.

18. The LED light engine as set forth in claim 17, wherein:

each of the connector prongs is V-shaped; and

each of the electrical cable conductors is positioned within an opening defined by the respective V-shaped connector prong.

15 19. The LED light engine as set forth in claim 18, wherein the connector includes a locking tab for securing the connector in a locked position, the cable conductors being positioned within the respective V-shaped connector prongs when the connector is in the locked position.

20 20. A method of manufacturing an LED light engine, the method comprising:

insulating a plurality of conductive elements to form a flexible electrically insulating conductor;

mechanically securing an LED to the insulated conductive elements; and

25 simultaneously with the mechanical securing, electrically contacting a plurality of leads of the LED to respective ones of the conductive elements.

21. The method of manufacturing an LED light engine as set forth in claim 20, wherein the securing step includes:

displacing an insulating covering over one of the conductive elements; and inserting one of the LED leads into the displaced covering.

22. The method of manufacturing an LED light engine as set forth in claim 21, wherein the conductive elements include a plurality of conductive strands, the contacting step including:

passing one of the LED leads through an insulating covering over one of the conductive elements; and

inserting the LED lead between the conductive strands of the conductive element.

23. The method of manufacturing an LED light engine as set forth in claim 22, wherein the insulating covering includes a groove, further including, before the passing step:

aligning the LED lead with the conductive element via the groove.

24. The method of manufacturing an LED light engine as set forth in claim 20, wherein:

the securing step includes:

mechanically attaching a connector to an insulating covering on the conductor; and

the contacting step includes:

passing an electrical contact, secured to the connector, through the insulating covering so that an electrical connection is made between the contact and a respective one of the conductive elements.

25. The method of manufacturing an LED light engine as set forth in claim 24, wherein the electrical contact is V-shaped, the passing step including: securing the conductive element within the V-shaped contact.

26. A flexible lighting device comprising:

a flexible cable including an electrically insulating sheath which contains positive and negative conductors electrically isolated from one another, the sheath providing a spacing between the positive and negative conductors; and

5 a plurality of light emitting diode (LED) devices spaced apart from one another on the cable, each of the LED devices having an LED including positive and negative leads mounted on a connector which mechanically secures the LED device to a portion of the flexible cable and electrically connects the positive and negative LED leads to the positive and negative conductors through positive and
10 negative conductive piercing members which pierce the sheath to make electrical contact with the respective conductors.

27. The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **26**, wherein each connector includes:

an LED mount region that receives the LED;

15 a clamp region that secures the connector to the portion of the flexible cable, the clamp region aligning the positive and negative conductive piercing members with the positive and negative conductors of the flexible cable, each conductive piercing member including an insulation-piercing end that displaces the insulating sheath when the clamp region is secured to electrically contact with
20 the respective conductor; and

a fastening region for fastening the connector onto an associated supporting structure.

28. The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **27**, wherein the fastening region of each connector includes:

25 an opening adapted to cooperate with a fastener to fasten the connector to the associated supporting structure.

29. The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **26**, wherein each conductive piercing member includes:

a bifurcated end defining a gap sized to receive the respective conductor.

30. The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **29**, wherein each electrical cable conductor is a multi-stranded conductor, and the conductor is compressively held within the bifurcated end.

5 **31.** The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **26**, wherein each connector includes:

a first section including an LED mount region that receives the LED; and

a second section that cooperates with the first section to define a clamp region;

10 wherein the first and second sections snap together with the flexible cable portion arranged therebetween to secure the connector to the flexible cable, the snapping causing the conductive piercing members to pierce the sheath and make electrical contact with the respective conductors.

32. The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **31**, wherein the
15 insulating sheath of the flexible cable includes:

dips arranged on the surface of the sheath and corresponding with the positive and negative electrical conductors, the dips receiving ends of the conductive piercing members to align the flexible cable portion between the first and second connector sections prior to the snapping theretogether.

20 **33.** The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **26**, wherein the positive and negative conductors within the insulating sheath define a cable plane, the flexible electrical cable being flexible in a direction out of the cable plane, the LED emitting light substantially directed parallel to the cable plane.

34. The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **26**, wherein
25 intervening cable portions between the spaced apart LED devices are selectively flexed to define a selected channel lettering.

35. The flexible lighting device as set forth in claim **26**, wherein the flexible cable includes first and second flexible cables, the flexible lighting device further including:

5 a splice connector that mechanically and electrically connects first and second flexible cables, the splice connector including positive and negative conductive piercing members which pierce the sheaths of the first and second cables to make electrical contact with the respective conductors.

36. A light emitting diode (LED) lighting apparatus comprising:

10 a flexible electrical cable including an anode wire and a cathode wire arranged in an electrically isolating sheath;

a plurality of LED devices spaced apart along the cable and mechanically and electrically connected therewith, each LED device including:

an LED having at least one anode lead and at least one cathode lead, and

15 a connector including an LED socket that receives the anode and cathode leads, the LED socket mechanically retaining the LED, the connector further including a first electrically conductive path between the anode lead and the anode wire, and a second electrically conductive path between the cathode lead and the
20 cathode wire, the first and second conductive paths displacing portions of the cable sheath.

37. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim **36**, wherein the first and second conductive paths each include:

25 an electrically conductive element contacting the LED lead, the conductive element including an insulation-piercing end that displaces a portion of the cable sheath and contacts the respective cable wire.

38. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim **37**, wherein the connector includes first and second sections that surroundingly clamp onto a

portion of the cable, the insulation piercing ends of the first and second conductive paths extending into the clamp portion such that they pierce the cable sheath responsive to the clamping to effectuate contact with the respective cable wires.

39. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 37, wherein each
5 insulation piercing end includes a bifurcation that receives a portion of the anode or cathode wire without cutting said wire.

40. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 37, wherein the LED leads and the conductive elements include an electrically conductive surface material of the same type.

10 41. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 37, wherein the anode and cathode wires and the conductive elements include an electrically conductive surface material of the same type.

42. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 37, wherein the anode and cathode wires, the conductive elements, and the LED leads each
15 include an electrically conductive surface selected to substantially reduce galvanic corrosion at electrically contacting surfaces therebetween.

43. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 37, wherein the contacting of the electrically conductive element with the LED lead effectuates electrical contact without cooperation of an electrically conductive solder.

20 44. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 36, wherein the first and second conductive paths include:

an electrically conductive anode prong;
an electrically conductive cathode prong;
an anode prong recess that receives the anode prong; and
25 a cathode prong recess that receives the cathode prong;

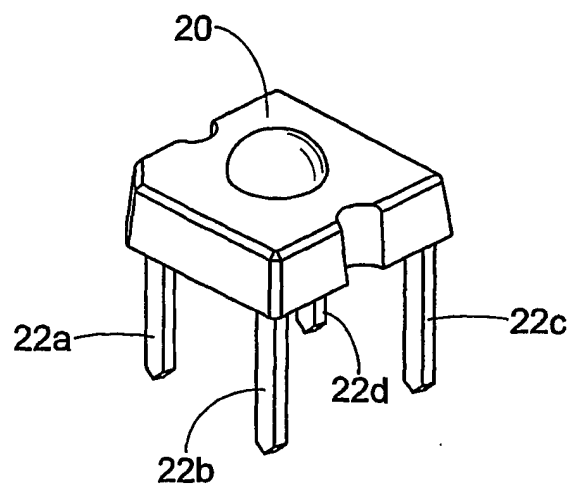
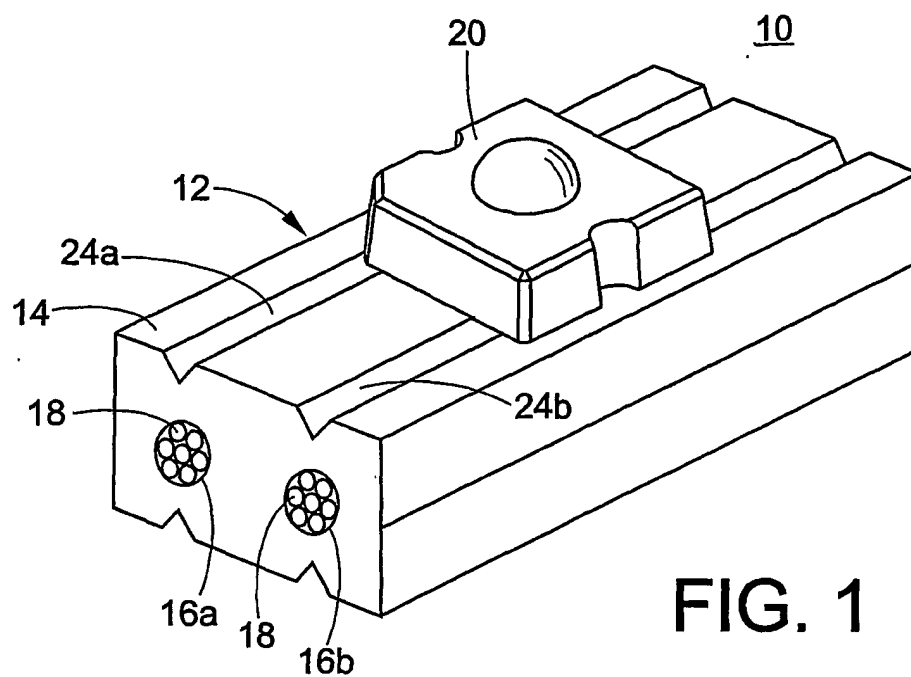
wherein the prong recesses communicate with the LED socket such that the LED leads penetrate the prong recesses to contact with the prongs.

45. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 36, wherein each connector includes one LED socket.

5 46. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 36, further including:
a stencil defining a selected letter or symbol, the flexible electrical cable
arranged on the stencil to light the selected letter or symbol.

47. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 46, wherein the
electrical cable is fastened onto the stencil via the connectors.

10 48. The LED lighting apparatus as set forth in claim 46, wherein the
stencil includes a plurality of stencils defining a plurality of letters or symbols, and
the flexible electrical cable includes a plurality of flexible electrical cables arranged
on the plurality of stencils, the LED lighting apparatus further including:
a power supply having a plurality of individually adjustable power output
15 lines each electrically powering one or more flexible electrical cables, the
individually adjustable power output lines selectively adjusted such that the
intensities produced by the flexible electrical cables are substantially uniform.



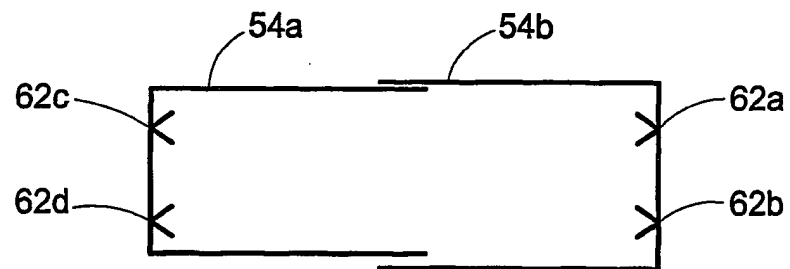
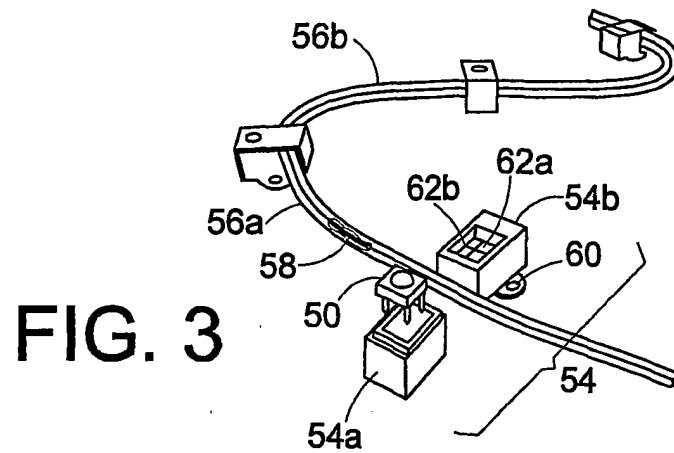
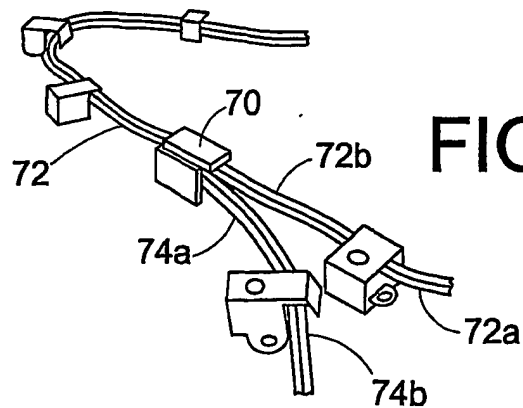


FIG. 4



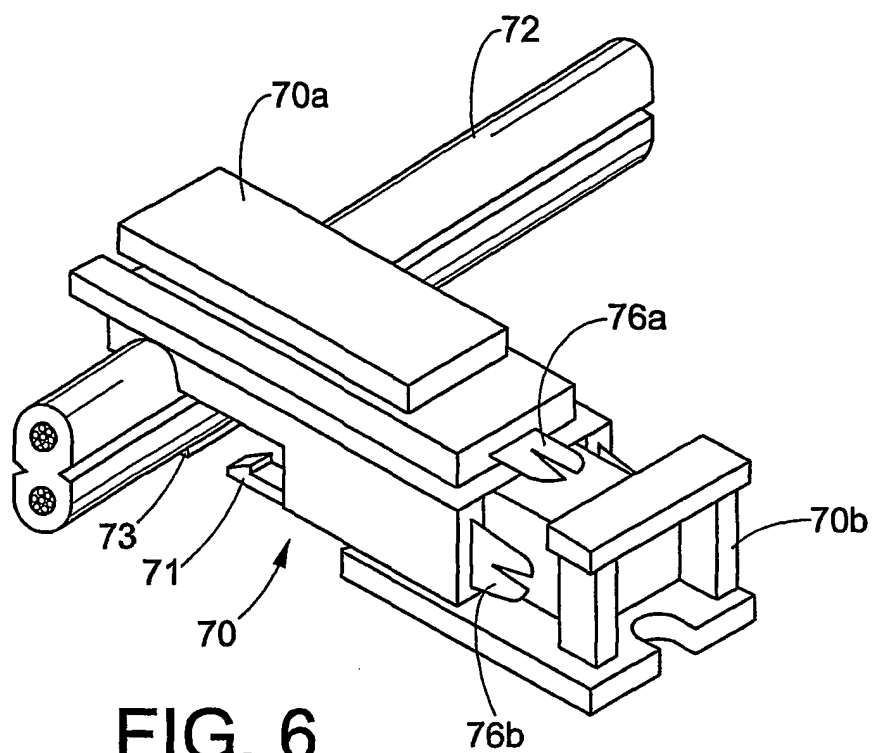


FIG. 6

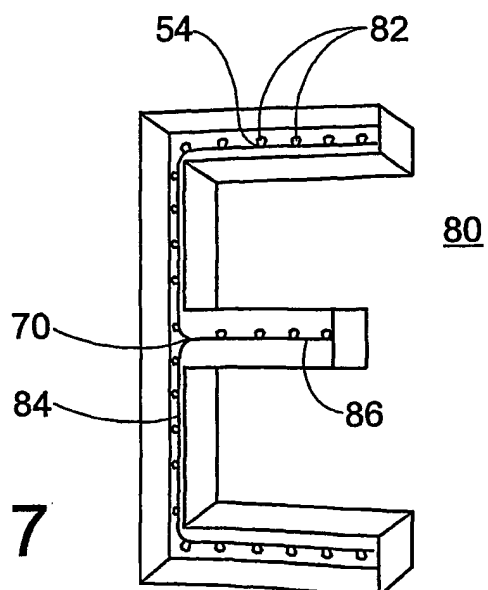
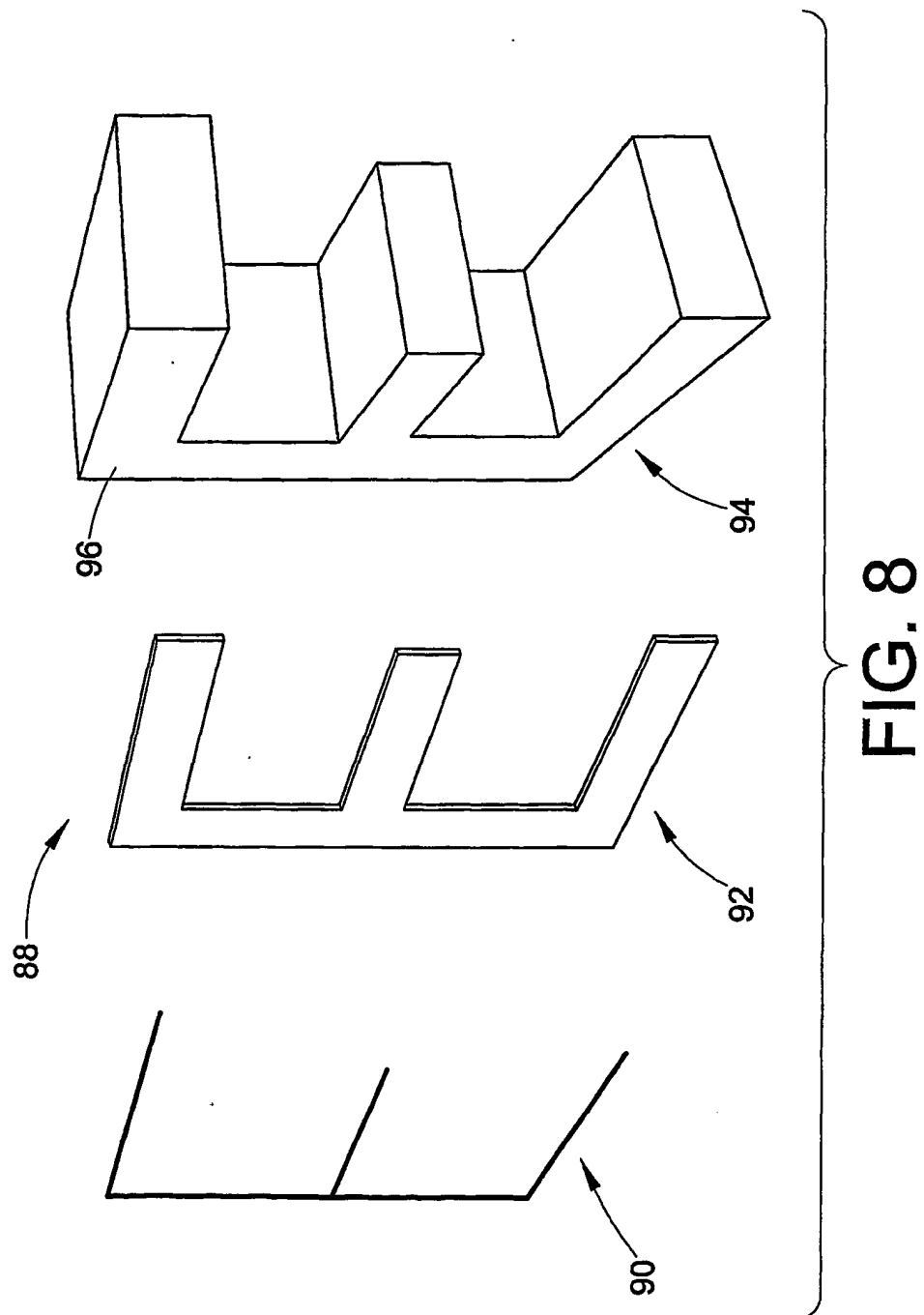


FIG. 7



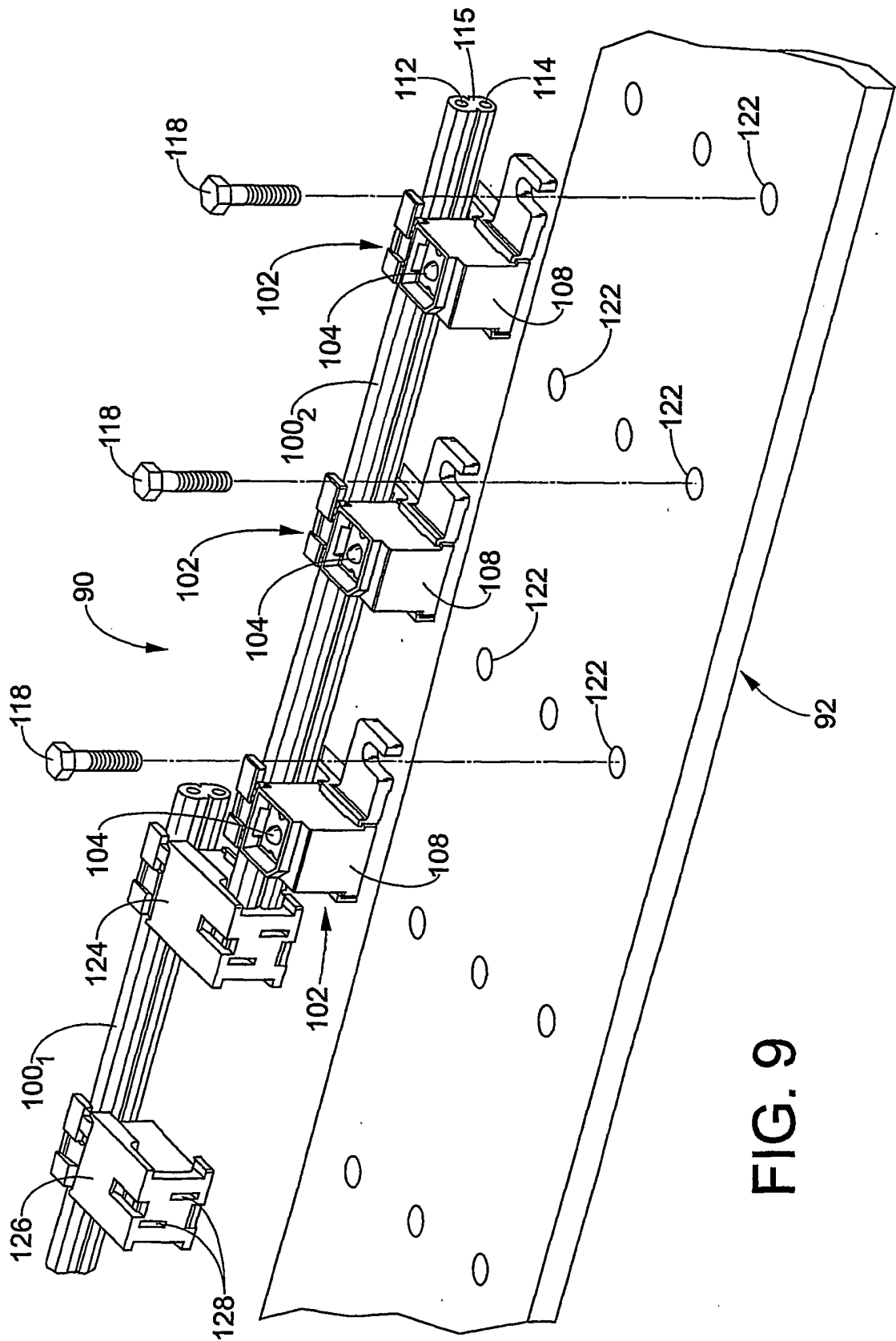


FIG. 9

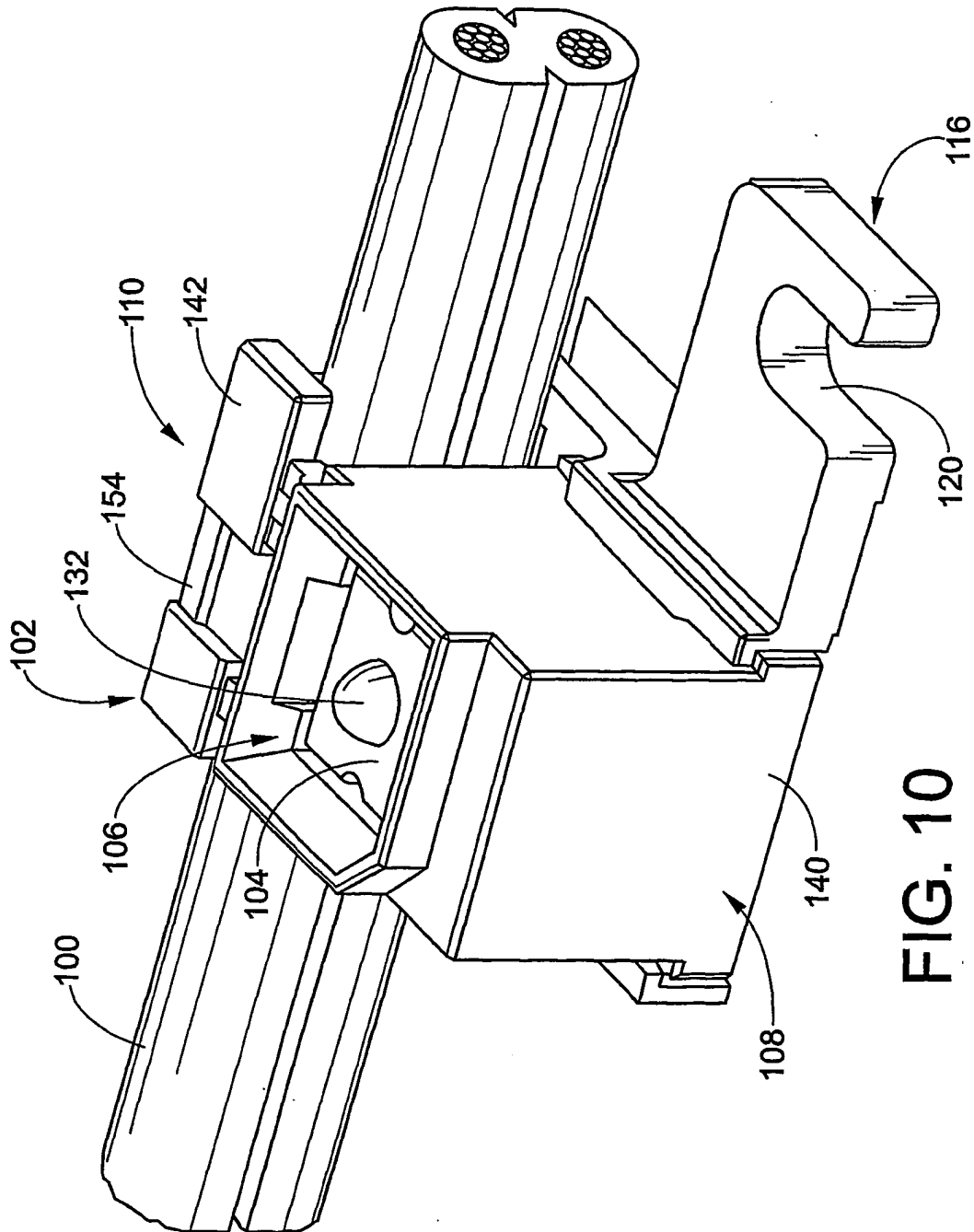


FIG. 10

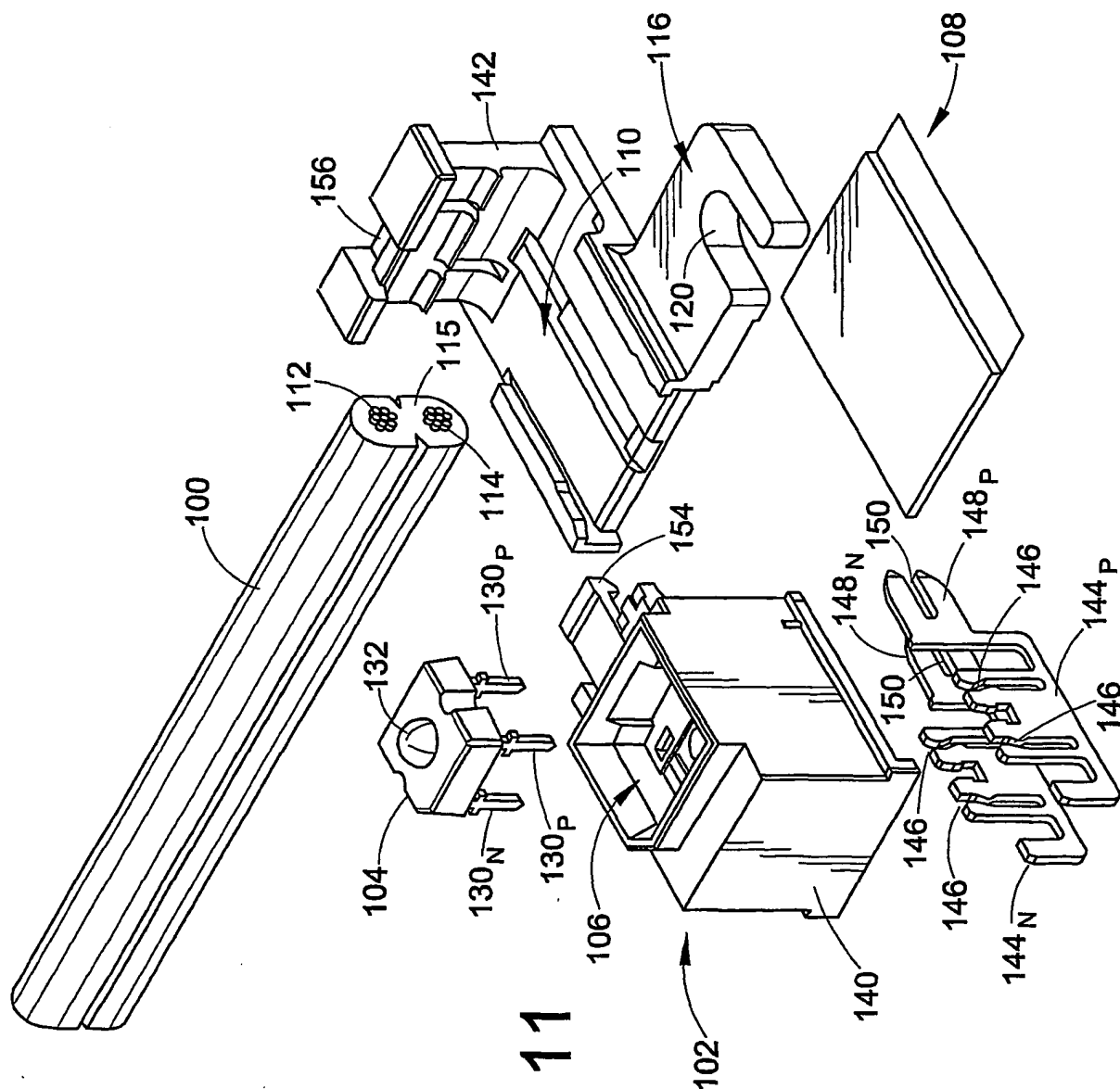


FIG. 11

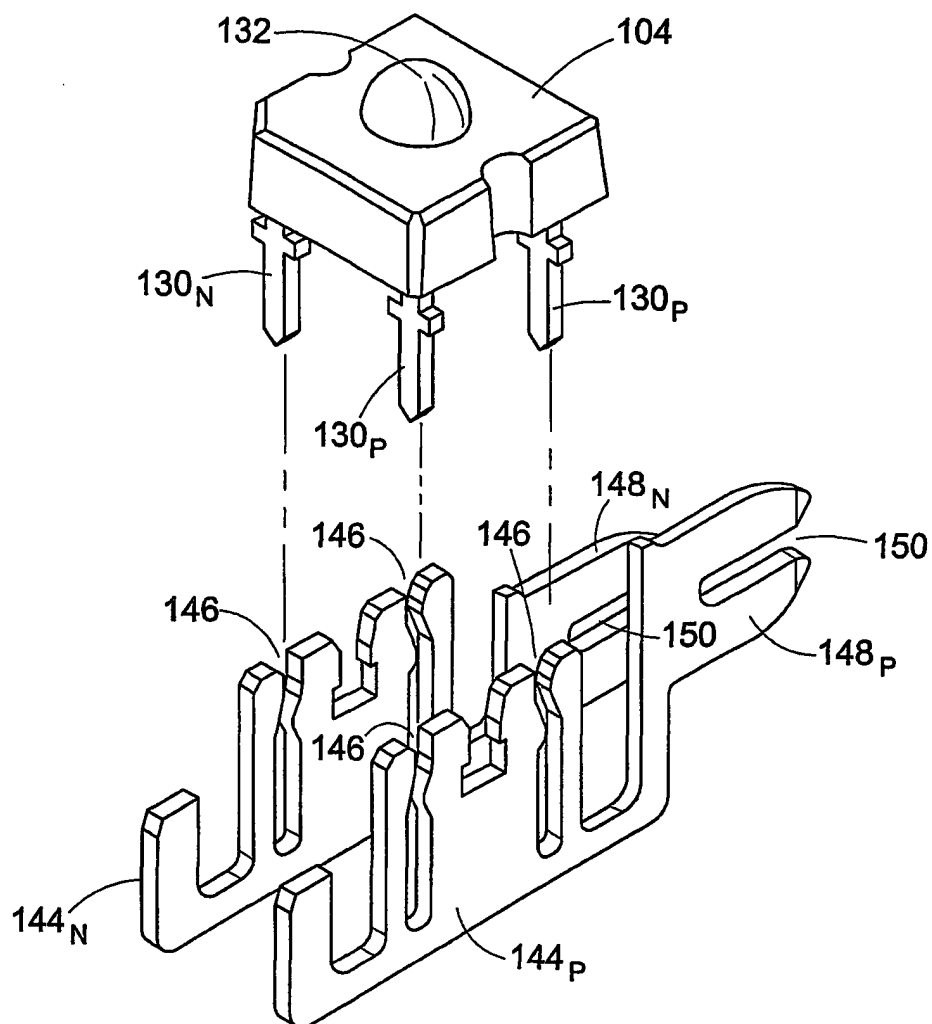


FIG. 12

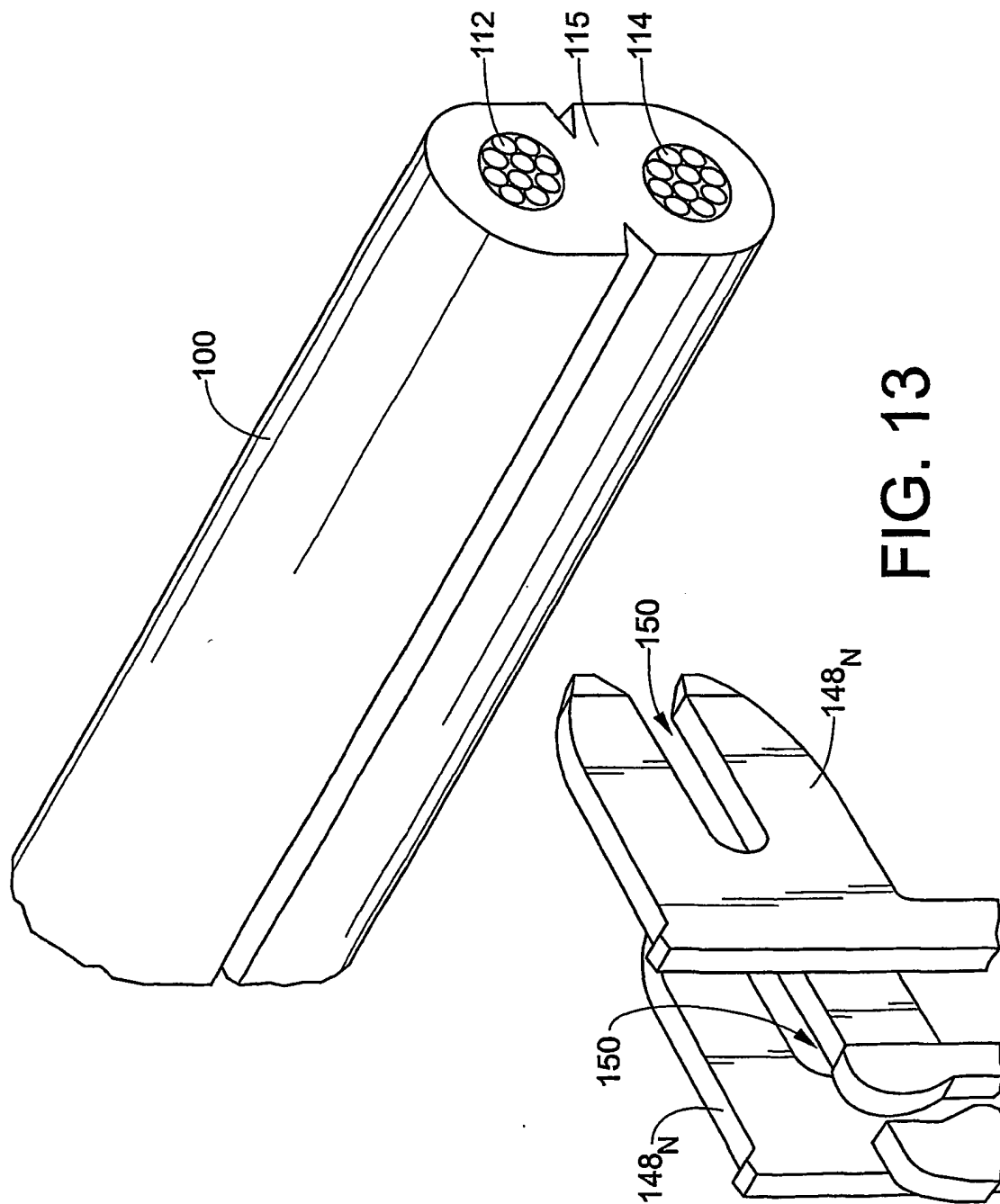


FIG. 13

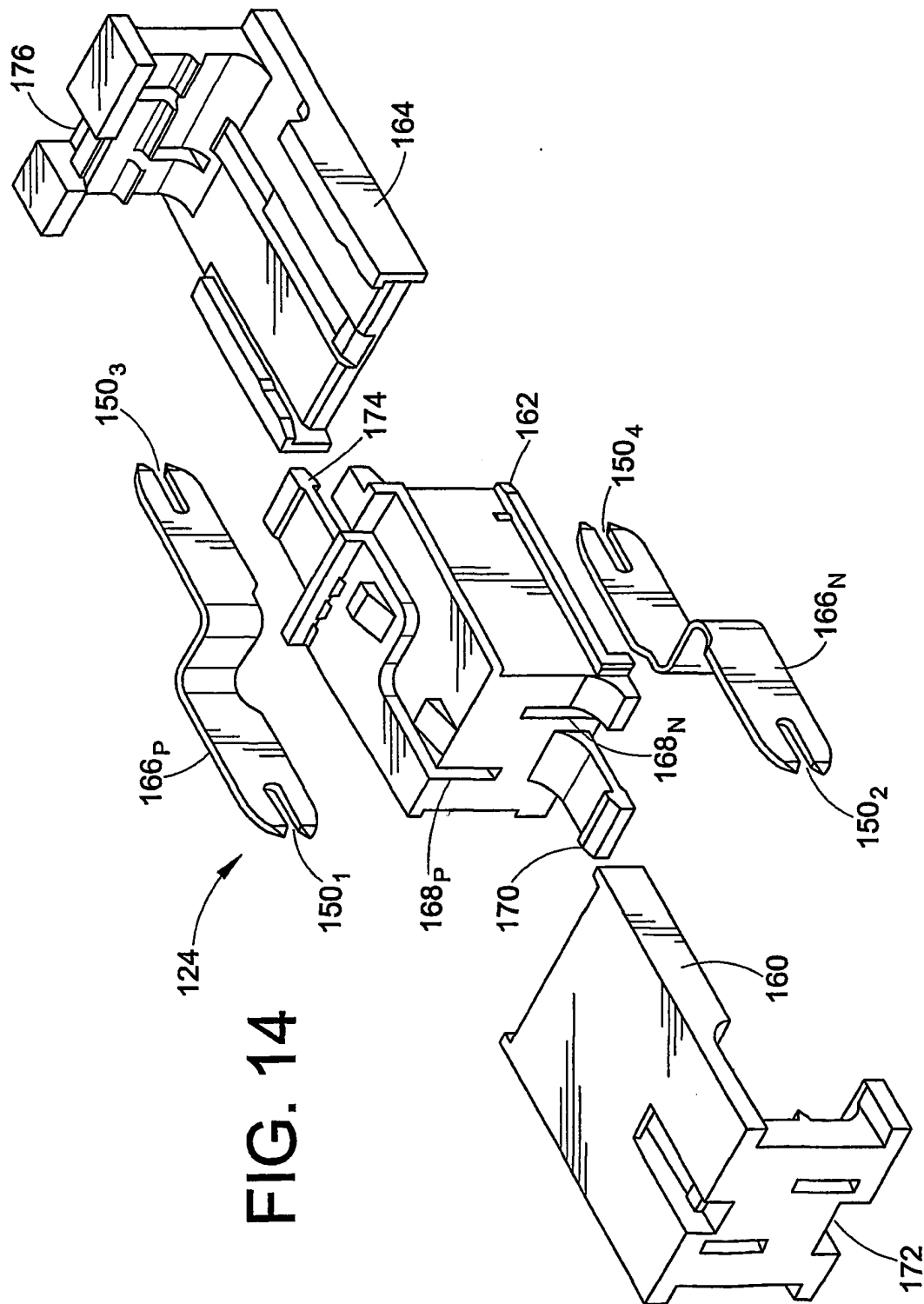
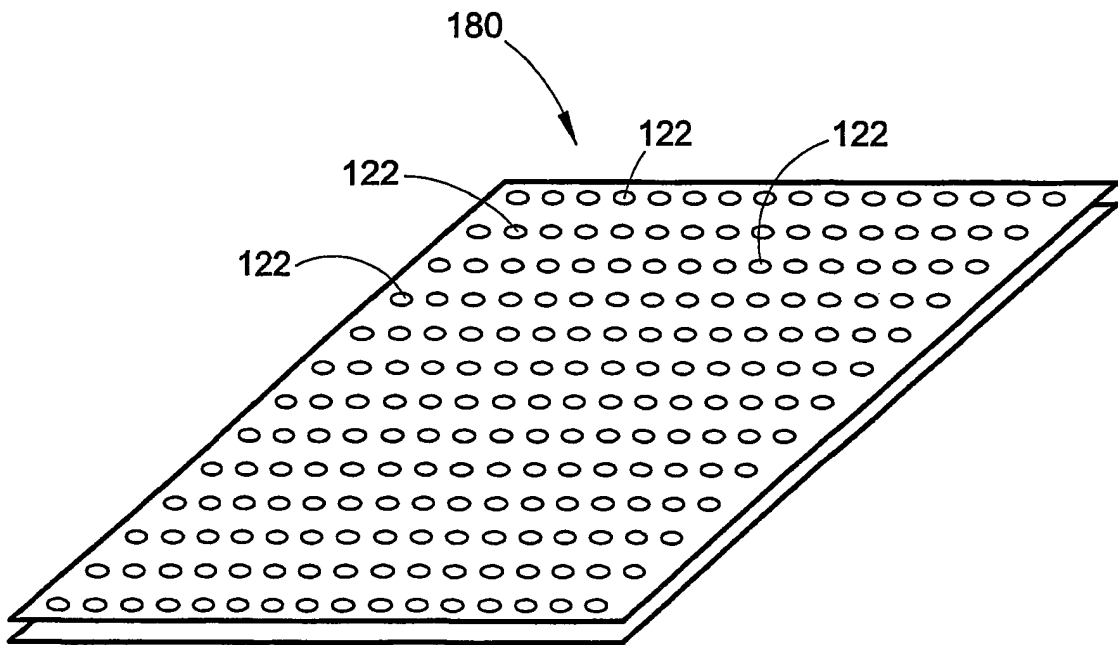


FIG. 14

**FIG. 15**

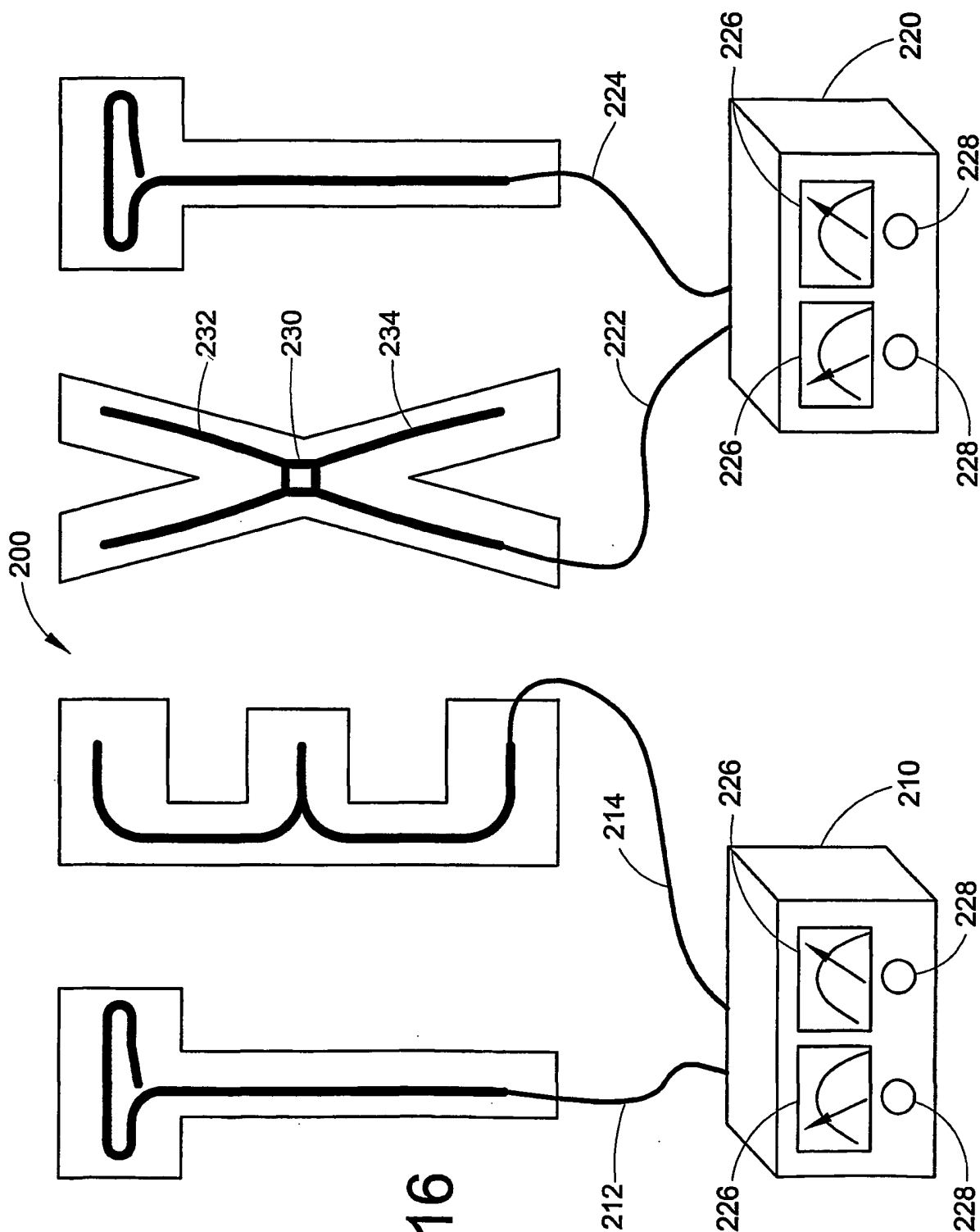


FIG. 16

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
5 December 2002 (05.12.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/097770 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G09F 13/22**,
9/33, F21S 4/00, H01R 4/24

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/16749

(22) International Filing Date: 24 May 2002 (24.05.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/866,581 25 May 2001 (25.05.2001) US

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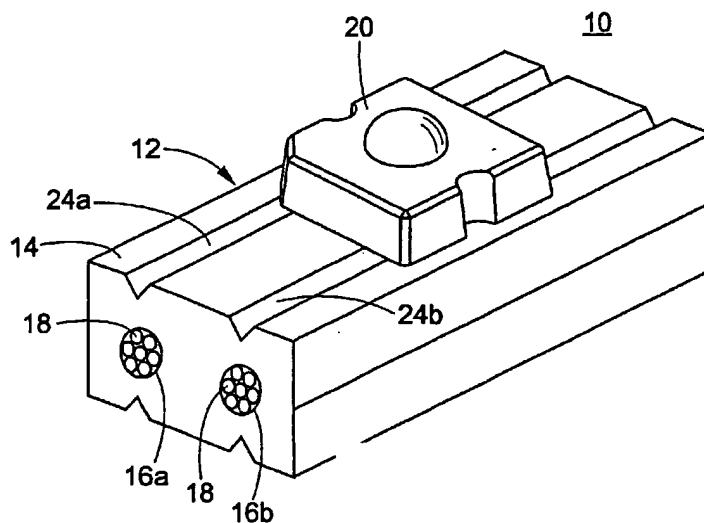
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(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: ILLUMINATED SIGNAGE EMPLOYING LIGHT EMITTING DIODES



(57) Abstract: An illuminated sign (88) includes a flexible electrical power cord (100) including first and second parallel conductors (112, 114) surroundingly contained within an insulating sheath defining a constant separation distance between the parallel conductors (112, 114). A plurality of light emitting diode (LED) devices (102) are affixed to the cord (100). Each LED device (102) includes an LED (104) having a positive lead (130p) electrically communicating with the first parallel conductor (112) and a negative lead (130p) electrically communicating with the second parallel conductor (114). A stencil (92) defines a selected shape, and the electrical cord (100) is arranged on the stencil (92). Power conditioning electronics (210, 220) disposed away from the stencil (92) electrically communicate with the first and second parallel conductors (112, 114) of the electrical power cord (100). The power conditioning electronics (210, 220) power the LED devices (102) via the parallel conductors (112, 114).

WO 02/097770 A3



(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG).

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
30 October 2003

Published:

— with international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 02/16749

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: G09F 13/22, G09F 9/33, F21S 4/00, H01R 4/24
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: G09F, F21S, H01R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-INTERNAL

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	--	1-12,34, 46-48
Y	WO 9939319 A2 (LEDI-LITE LTD.), 5 August 1999 (05.08.99), page 40, line 9 - page 41, line 12, figure 13	1-12,34, 46-48
A	US 5559681 A (N.G. DUARTE), 24 Sept 1996 (24.09.96)	6,35
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 Sept 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

12.11.02

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 02/16749

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	CH 673349 A5 (G. SONCINI), 28 February 1990 (28.02.90) --	18,32
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A	WO 0022698 A1 (TYCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION ET AL), 20 April 2000 (20.04.00) --	12,15,29,39
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Information on patent family members

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